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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/812,573	03/29/2004	Mark Thomas	6488P008	3693	
8791	11/29/2005		EXAM	INER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN			NEILS, P	NEILS, PEGGY A	
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2875		

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/812,573	THOMAS ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Peggy A. Neils	2875				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 Se	entember 2005					
	action is non-final.	•				
,	<del>/ -</del>					
,—	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims	•					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22 and 64-73</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22 and 64-73</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	<u> </u>					
	ologian requirements	•				
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)		•				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/16/2005.</li> </ul>	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)				
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### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-63, which were previously pending in the application have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new ground of rejection is set forth below.

#### Claim Objections

Claims 19, 20, 69, 70, 71 and 72 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 1 sets forth a positioning means to position the light source. The limitations of the dependent claims of 19 and 20 are not disclosed as positioning the light source but merely conducting the light from the light source. There does not appear to be any support in the disclosure or drawings of a waveguide or micro-optic prism array of functioning to actually position the light source. Claim 64 sets forth a structural element which mounts the light source. Dependent Claims 69, 70, 71 and 72 contain the limitation that the structural element is a light projector. The specification sets forth that the light projector conducts the light from the light source. There does not appear to be any support in the disclosure or drawings for a light projector functioning to actually position the light source. Also Claim 72 depends on Claim 64 but the optical element is not set forth in the Claim 64. Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

Application/Control Number: 10/812,573

Art Unit: 2875

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4, 6-9, 13-15, 64-68 and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Franklin.

Franklin shows an illuminated hubcap, which includes cap 10, which is part of hubcap "D", a lamp 7, a reflector 5 for reflecting light through openings 8 and 9. As set forth in the disclosure in column 2, beginning at line 15, the reflector functions to direct the light from the light source through the openings 8 and 9 through the closed end 10 of the hubcap. The hubcap would necessarily be attached to the wheel (Claims 4, 7, 8). Cap 10 of hubcap is readable as a shield/shade (Claims 9 and 66). The cap 10 also functions to position the light source (Claim 15).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 16-18, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Franklin.

Regarding Claim 5, element 5 is merely disclosed as being a reflector. The disclosure is silent as to whether the reflector is made from a reflective material or a coating. As the end result is the reflector functioning to reflect the light out openings 8 and 9, how the reflective surface is made is a method of making limitation and either way would

Application/Control Number: 10/812,573

Art Unit: 2875

accomplish the desired end result of reflecting light. Franklin shows cap 10 supporting the light source. To use a cross-beam is an alternative manner of support which does not accomplish anything more than the support of Franklin. The manner of support is design choice. Since the hubcap is attached to the wheel, the wheel assists in positioning the lighting assembly (Claim 18). Franklin uses only one light source. To use more than one is a mere multiplicity of elements. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that if more illumination is required either a brighter light source or more light sources should be used.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Franklin in view of Sunderhauf.

Sunderhauf shows an illuminated wheel wherein light is reflected through openings 14 with a back surface of the cover plate having a reflective coating. Franklin does not state whether the inside surface of cap 10 has a reflective surface. However, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that Franklin could be modified to include a reflective surface in the same manner as taught by Sunderhauf because both references are directed to the indirect illumination of a wheel.

Claims 11, 12, 19, 20, 69 and 70-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Franklin in view of Papadakis.

Papadakis teaches that it is known in the art to use a light guide to transmit light from a light source to illuminate a wheel indirectly. As shown in Figure 2, the intent of the light emitting from the light source is to be reflected from chrome wheel surface at 138. In the absence of any unobvious or unexpected results the choice of type of

Application/Control Number: 10/812,573

Art Unit: 2875

optical element to transmit light would be a design choice depending on space and illumination requirements. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that Franklin could be modified to use an optical element to assist in transmitting light to the reflector in the same manner as taught by Papadakis because both references are directed to illumination a wheel.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Miller is cited of interest.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications should be directed to Examiner Neils at (571) 272-2377 on a Monday or Thursday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378.

Sendra O'Shaa Securisory Patent Braminer Page 5